COMMANDERS DIGEST
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.
Vol. 11, No. 16 February 17, 1972

NATIONAL POLICY: SEA

Protective Reaction Strikes Defined

At the time of the cessation of our bombing in North Vietnam in November, 1968, the U.S. Government made it clear, in both public statements and in private talks with the North Vietnamese, that reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam would continue. Repeated statements by President Richard Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird have also made it clear that the necessary steps would be taken to protect these reconnaissance aircraft and their crews under a policy of protective reaction.

Protective reaction strikes of this type normally consist of forces on the scene (usually two to four aircraft) striking antiaircraft artillery, surface-to-air missiles, or associated radar which pose an imminent threat to U.S. aircraft operating within effective range of the weapons.

In addition to these immediate protective reaction strikes, the U.S. has on nine occasions carried out limited-duration protective reactions against military targets in North Vietnam which pose a threat to the remaining U.S. forces. The most recent strikes of this type took place Dec. 26-30, 1971. These are, in effect, an extension of the combat commander's inherent right of self-defense. As with the immediate protective reaction strikes, the North Vietnamese have been advised repeatedly that action would be taken to protect the lives of remaining U.S. personnel should the enemy threaten our aircraft, engage in efforts to achieve a significant logistics build-up, or violate the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

The over-all bombing halt in North Vietnam remains in effect, and neither the protective reaction strikes nor the general authority provided our combat forces to defend themselves, represent any change in the U.S. Government commitment to ending the war in Southeast Asia.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY: Race Relations

Secretary of the Air Force Seamans:

Equal Opportunity Top USAF Priority

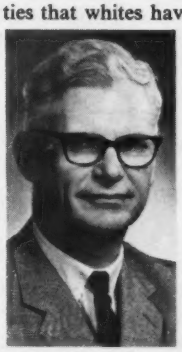
In an exclusive interview on the subject of race relations, Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr., recently discussed with a **Commanders Digest** *correspondent Air Force racial problems, policies and programs. Below are his statements on what the current racial situation is, the very real progress the Air Force has made to date, and what the Air Force plans to do in the future.*

This is the fifth in a series of high-level interviews on "Race Relations and Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces." The previous interviews with General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff; Robert F. Froehlke, Secretary of the Army; Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., USN, Chief of Naval Operations; and John H. Chafee, Secretary of the Navy, appeared in the **Commanders Digest** *of Oct. 28, Nov. 4, Jan. 13, and Jan. 20, respectively.*

Race relations is a critical problem in our society. It is a critical problem in all of our military services, including the Air Force. It is a problem that we are taking very seriously. It is a problem that we are working on to resolve.

Is there more tension beneath the surface than what appears? That, of course, is a very hard question to answer. We must always be alert to incipient problems that we may not be aware of. I would say from my travels around this country and to our bases overseas that the racial problem is deep-rooted and it is one that we all must work on. And any Air Force commander who doesn't understand this isn't really doing his job.

There isn't any question that over the years there really has not been equal opportunity, and you can see in certain parts of our country, both North and South, where blacks and other minorities have not had the educational opportunities that whites have had. They have not had the health benefits, the housing opportunities, and this has tended to, I would say, stunt the growth of minority people, so, they really have not had the same chance that others have. Our job now is to see that, in the Air Force, they do have these opportunities.



Equal opportunity is an absolutely top-priority matter as far as the Air Force is concerned. To emphasize the point, we are judging our senior people in the Air Force—for example, our base commanders—on whether or not they are really doing what needs to be done to eliminate discrimination and to ferret out

(Continued On Page 2)

SECRETARY SEAMANS

(Continued From Page 1)

problems, if there are problems, ahead of time, so that we can solve them.

One of the major causes of racial problems is lack of communication. Communication is absolutely essential and it must start at the top. For example, in the Air Force, it must start here in my office and in [Air Force Chief of Staff] General [John D.] Ryan's office. And it must proceed through our principal personnel people, right down to the base commander.

It is really the base commander, who is right there, who has got to be receptive, have good communication with the personnel on his base from day-to-day and really understand their feelings.

Directives Are Important

Policy directives, of course, are one of our most important forms of communication. The directives, in this case, start with the Department of Defense (DoD), which has stated the basic policy: equal opportunity and treatment for all, regardless of race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

We have followed up by putting out our own special directives clearly stating Air Force policy. And that is not only equal opportunity for all but also: "Discrimination — by act or inference — against military personnel or their dependents, on or off base, will not be tolerated."

Do all these regulations and policy statements on equal opportunity really amount to little more than lip service? No! It is certainly true that a piece of paper, by itself, doesn't do anything. It is people who have to do the job, and those people have to understand what their job is.

It is for that reason that, as I said earlier, we are now judging our responsible people by the job they are doing in the area of equal opporunity. To make sure of more than lip service, our regulation clearly states that "personnel who cannot practice this standard are not fit to command or supervise."

However, in addition, we must train people so that they know how to handle these situations, because there has been a lot of ignorance in this matter of minority problems in the past. Those problems have not been understood and that is why the Defense Race Relations Institute has been established at Patrick Air Force Base [Florida], for example, as part of the Defense race relations education program.

How is the air staff set up to handle equal opportunity? Well, it really starts at the secretariat. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Richard J. Borda, who works directly with me, is, as far as I am concerned, the focal point for everything that we do.

He works very closely with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Lieutenant General Robert J. Dixon, who then, working within the air staff and, in turn, with the various major commands, gets out the word that we really mean business in equal opportunity.

Expressing Grievances

Do the junior personnel in the Air Force — E-2s, E-3s, — have adequate means of expressing their grievances? I hope they do. That is part of my job, to see that they do. And, it is part of the job of this hierarchy I have described, to see that they do. But whether they do or not depends on what happens at the base.

What really counts is not what happens in Washington, but what happens at an Air Force base—any base—either in this country or around the world. And there, it is basically up to the commander.

But he has to have some help. And it is for that reason that on all of our large bases of over 500 people, we have a social action officer. His location should be understood that anyone who has a problem that relates to discrimination or matters of this sort can go to this social action officer.

Faced With Dilemma

We are still faced with the dilemma of discrimination in off-base housing. This again goes back to the responsibility of the base commander. It is his responsibility to see that airmen, officers and NCOs who are looking for off-base housing can go where there will be no discrimination.

If there are complaints, then it is the responsibility of the base commander and his staff to investigate and, if the complaints are justified, to put this housing off limits for everybody.

The Air Force is also determined to eliminate discrimination by off-base business establishments. When complaints come in, we investigate. If we find there is discrimination at this particular restaurant—or bar, or whatever it is—they have either got to stop discriminating or we will put them off limits.

17 Per Cent of Work Force

In answer to the question about equal opportunity for our civilian employes, members of minority groups—blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and others—represent about 17 per cent of our total work force. In supervisory positions—here I am talking about GS-12s and on up—we are running about four per cent.

While this is not proportionate, we intend that it will be in the not too distant future. And we are making progress. Several years ago, the total of minority employes was about 13 per cent, and supervisory employes two per cent, instead of four per cent. That's an increase of 100 per cent. So that is progress.

I really believe that the Air Force has been making progress in improving race relations and providing equal opportunity for military personnel as well.

Very Encouraged

I am, frankly, very encouraged, particularly at the way we have been able to provide training and education for

(Continued On Page 6)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

Published weekly by the American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized.

Testify In Behalf of H.R. 2 Proposal

DoD Medical Officials Seek To End Personnel Shortages

The Department of Defense had its top medical officials on Capitol Hill last month to speak in behalf of H.R. 2, a legislative proposal for programs to overcome the critical shortage of career-oriented military personnel qualified in the health professions.

Specifically, the Bill, expected to be voted upon soon in the Congress, if passed, would authorize DoD to "establish a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and provide scholarships to selected persons for education in medicine, dentistry, and other professions —and for other purposes."

Representing the Defense Department at the Jan. 19 hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on General Legislation, Committee on Armed Services, was Dr. Richard S. Wilbur, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment). Assisting him were the Surgeon General of the Army, the Deputy Surgeon General of the Air Force, and an Assistant Chief of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Wilbur stressed that the Defense Department fully supports the purpose of H.R. 2 and the specific provisions of the Bill, with one exception—that one provision be modified to lift authorization to flag rank.

Critical Shortages

The Defense Department has experienced critical shortages of career-oriented military members of certain health professions, particularly in the fields of medicine and dentistry. To meet chronic needs in these professional vocations, DoD has had to rely heavily upon the Selective Service System.

Most DoD "voluntary" procurement programs for physicians and dentists to date have been based upon the fact that most members of these professions could either serve voluntarily in the Service of their choice or be allocated a Service under the so-called "doctor draft."

The Defense Department is now in the process of moving from a military force, heavily supported by conscription, to an All-Volunteer Force. In view of past difficulties in obtaining volunteers in the health professions, it is expected that, with substantial change in the present procurement program and in the professional career that DoD can offer members of the health professions, the greatest obstacle to an All-Volunteer Force will be obtaining members of the health professions.

Revitalized Programs

Dr. Wilbur noted that DoD has concluded that it cannot justify the drafting of health personnel only. Accordingly, it must have revitalized programs to assist in meeting minimum requirements for health personnel. "We believe that a Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and an Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program are such programs," he asserted.

One of the greatest difficulties that is anticipated in procuring health professionals is in persuading members of the professions to consider a career in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Scholarship Program contained in H.R. 2 could greatly assist in overcoming this difficulty. Each of the Military Departments has a limited program similar to

(Continued On Page 7)

VISITING NOMINEE. U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Kenneth P. Rush, right, recently nominated to succeed David Packard, who resigned Dec. 13 as Deputy Secretary of Defense, visits with Air Force General David A. Burchinal, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, U.S. European Command, at the general's Stuttgart, Germany, headquarters on Jan. 26. Ambassador Rush was in Stuttgart to address the German Atlantic Society on current political questions. He is scheduled to be sworn in Feb. 22 as Deputy Secretary of Defense. (Official USEUCOM Photo by Sp5 Douglas Gibson)

SALT Objectives, Achievements Are Explained; U.S., U.S.S.R. Would Benefit By Agreements

What are our objectives in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)? What has been achieved thus far?

Background: An agreement limiting strategic arms would strengthen the national security of the U.S. and U.S.S.R., and save resources which both nuclear powers would prefer to use for other purposes. Strategic arms negotiations involving the complex issues of both offensive and defensive weapons have been underway between the two countries since November, 1969. The site of these talks has alternated between Helsinki and Vienna. The U.S. delegation is headed by Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Gerald Smith; the chief U.S.S.R. negotiator is Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov. The sixth session of the talks is currently in process in Vienna.

Achievements to date: On May 20, 1971, the Governments of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., after reviewing the SALT talks, agreed to focus on limitation of the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABMS). They also stated that, together with the conclusion of an agreement to limit ABMS, they will agree on certain measures with respect to the limitation of offensive strategic weapons.

At the conclusion of the SALT V talks at Helsinki in September 1971, the negotiators reached two supplemental agreements designed to reduce the chance that nuclear incidents would occur through misunderstanding or failure of communications. The agreements were signed by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on September 30, 1971.

—The first agreement includes three parts:

1. A pledge by both sides to take the necessary steps to guard against accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons;

2. Arrangements for rapid communication should danger of nuclear war arise from such nuclear incidents, or from detection of unidentified objects on early-warning systems; and,

3. Advance notification of certain planned missile launches.

—The second agreement, which in part implements the first, provides for:

1. Modernization of the Washington-Moscow Direct Communications Link, or "Hot Line," originally established in 1963, following the Cuban missile crisis;

2. Two new satellite circuits established side by side, as well as multiple terminals to increase the reliability of the link;

3. U.S.S.R.'s installation of a circuit through the Molniya II satellite system; and,

4. U.S. arrangement of a channel through INTELSAT.

Favorable factors at the talks: Despite the great technical and political difficulties confronting the SALT delegations, there are reasons to hope for a positive outcome:

—"Sufficiency." Each side now has a "sufficiency" of nuclear power to deter attack—i.e., the capability of effectively destroying the other's society, even if the other strikes first. Continuation of the arms race is unlikely to increase the relative security of either side in the foreseeable future and may well decrease it.

—Earlier arms control agreements (on Antarctica, outer space, the Limited Test Ban, nuclear nonproliferation, seabeds and biological weapons) have established a basis of confidence conducive to larger accords. In addition, in ratifying the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), all parties expressly undertook to negotiate for early cessation of the nuclear arms race.

U.S. position:

—The U.S. is ready to negotiate in the most comprehensive manner, looking toward an agreement on all offensive and defensive weapons;

—We seek a **verifiable** arms limitation agreement which will keep the two countries in about the same strategic position of parity that they are in now. This would represent a halt in the arms race and could pave the way for actual arms reduction in the future;

—We will continue to consult with our NATO allies as the talks develop, in order to safeguard their interests;

—We are embarking on this undertaking without preconditions, aware that the talks are likely to be long and complicated and with the full realization that they may not succeed. We consider the risks of talking to be far smaller than the risks of **not** trying for an agreement; and

—We are, of course, not forgetting that the Soviet's willingness to negotiate a strategic arms agreement is based substantially on the U.S.S.R.'s missile buildup during the late 1960s. We are watching the Soviet arms program carefully, and will not trade our security for promises—arms control must be a two-way street. We are continuing with our defensive Safeguard ABM program which can be modified as required by SALT developments.

Nuclear Electrical Phenomenon To Be Explored

DoD Supplemental Budget Funds Asked For New Studies

In his Fiscal Year 1972 supplemental budget request sent before the House Armed Services Committee Feb. 1, Secretary Melvin R. Laird included a request for funds for research and development studies into electromagnetic pulse (EMP).

Essentially, EMP is a burst of electromagnetic energy radiating from a nuclear explosion. It creates a high-frequency electrical field similar to that created by a thunderstorm. The electrical field lasts for an extremely short period of time—a few thousandths of a second.

The EMP was observed during nuclear testing in the early 1960s and, theoretically explained toward the middle of that decade. Physical causes of the phenomenon are considered to be quite well understood and the magnitude and duration of the effect can be confidently predicted.

The size or area covered by the electrical field is strongly dependent upon whether the nuclear explosion is within the earth's atmosphere or above the atmosphere. For those bursts above the atmosphere, the electrical field covers a very large area—nearly the size of the continental United States. For nuclear bursts near the surface of the earth, the size of the field is significantly reduced. The magnitude or yield of the nuclear explosion does not strongly effect the size nor intensity of the electrical field.

Far Reaching Effects

However, secondary effects of EMP can be far-reaching. Defense experts explained accordingly: Since the electrical field created by a non-atmospheric burst penetrates the atmosphere and covers a large area, metal conductors within the field act as antennae and pick up some of the energy. Consequently, power lines, fence posts, airplanes, and even missiles in flight absorb some fractions of the energy, depending upon the efficiency of the devices as receiving antennae.

Once the energy is absorbed and passed into the electrical components of the system (aircraft or missile), a number of secondary effects can be produced. If the energy is more than the electrical components can withstand, burnout will occur, causing permanent damage to the circuit. If the energy is within the operating level of the circuit, then the pulse can be interpreted as a command, or it can change the value of some item stored in a computer memory, for example.

This secondary effect is termed "logic upset." Both effects can have serious consequences; however, logic upset can be rectified relatively simply, especially on manned aircraft. (The effect of logic upset can be thought to be similar to that experienced on an Apollo flight when lightning affected the command module during launch. The logic upset was rectified by an emergency crew procedure.)

Damage Is Avoidable

Permanent EMP damage can be avoided by reducing the efficiency of the aircraft or missile as a receiving antenna, and can be accomplished by such steps as reducing aircraft openings, providing electrical shields to all cable runs and the installation of appropriate filters between critical system elements.

Some logic upset on manned aircraft can be tolerated so long as a capability is provided to permit the crew to reset the circuit in an accurate and timely manner. Logic upset on ballistic missiles is a problem that requires special procedures. The effect of EMP upon ballistic missiles has been strenuously investigated ever since the phenomenon came to scientists' attention. Consequently, Minuteman III and Poseidon missiles include design provisions for EMP and the older missile systems have been upgraded through modification programs.

Until now, the susceptibility of aircraft systems to EMP effects has not been pursued as vigorously as the missile systems for several reasons: older aircraft were less susceptible (newer ones, with their on-board computers, electronics displays, secure communications and other semi-automatic subsystems, present new difficulties in EMP resistance); test facilities, capable of producing EMP fields of proper intensity over the entire structure of an aircraft, were not available; and similarly, technology to support the construction of a suitable facility was not available.

Knowledge Gained

Considerable knowledge has been gained in the development and use of analytical tools necessary to evaluate the effects and interactions of transient pulses produced by EMP in complex systems—much as a direct result of efforts with regard to missile systems.

Application of such tools to present aircraft systems indicate that research and development, with respect to aircraft systems, should be intensified. Also, technology is now available to build a simulator of the type required for large aircraft. Consequently, construction of such a simulator should be accelerated, and research, to be compatible with the development schedule of an Advanced Airborne Command Post, should be intensified.

Funds asked for in the request for supplemental funding are for such purposes.

SECRETARY SEAMANS

(Continued From Page 2)

everyone in the Air Force, including the minority members of the Air Force. I think you can see in our reenlistment rates that black airmen perceive a higher degree of equal opportunity in the Air Force than in other segments of our society, because many of them are staying in. I consider this very reassuring.

Here is another example: the airmen who were honored by the Air Force Association for outstanding work. This last year, for the first time, we had a woman represented. And we also had four blacks out of the total of 12 outstanding airmen. To me this is very reassuring.

It is a small sample, I admit. But I repeat, as I go around to our various bases I try to talk to airmen, NCOs, junior officers, senior people. Even though, as I said at the start, we have achieved the goal that we want, I think we have made a lot of progress.

Most Work Well Together

I have found that, by and large, on any one of our bases we have blacks and whites who are working extremely well and effectively together, with good, mutual understanding.

On the other hand, on any base there tend to be a few white racists and there tend to be a few rather radical blacks. They are the ones that tend to stir up both sides and cause a problem.

You point out that some groups outside the military have been attempting to tell blacks that this is a racist military system and that there is nothing in it for them. Such talk does do harm, if people really believe it. But it won't really make any difference in the long run unless it is true. Our job is to make sure that it is not true.

You say that there are those who feel that talking openly about racial problems in the military only aggravates the situation and, worse yet, even creates problems where none exist.

I think that attitude is sheer nonsense. I think that the worst thing you can do is try to bottle up racial problems and not talk about them. The best thing you can do—uncomfortable as it may be from time-to-time—is for the base commander, the social action officer, the senior people, to sit down and really listen to what people are saying on these bases about the problems that they face—or that they think they face.

I think that just as we must understand that minority people are "people," so we have got to understand that our base commanders and non commissioned officers and other people who are trying to help, are "people." But they are not perfect. And, they have got some learning to do.

Again, I come back to the Race Relations Institute that the Department of Defense has established to give people a better understanding of what is really involved.

Yes, I do think that some first sergeants and supervisory NCOs, who are not sympathetic to the problems, have had a very substantial effect in discouraging junior minority personnel from expressing their grievances.

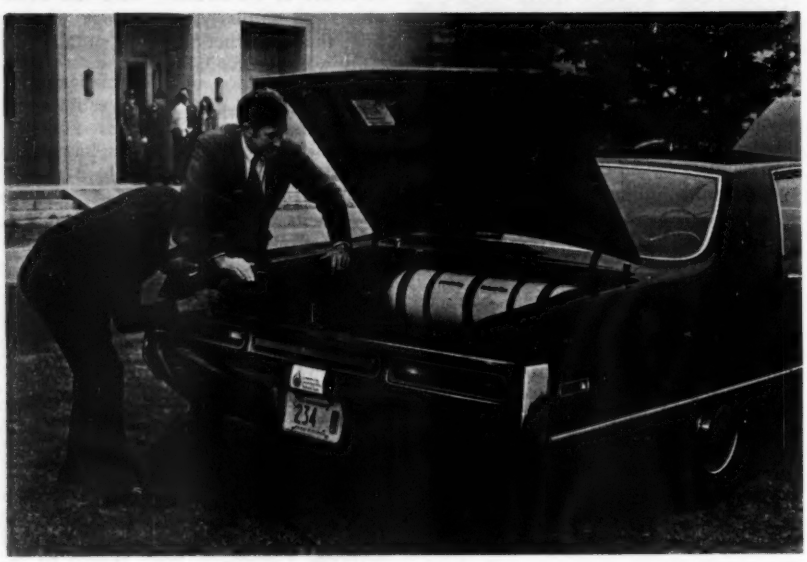
We have got very, very fine men who are noncommissioned officers. Some of them are technical, some administrative, some operational. They have worked hard and now have achieved positions of responsibility, but all of a sudden a lot of them may feel that their job is being threatened by what is going on. It takes some real education, certainly at the NCO level, for the people again to be attentive, to listen, to be willing to talk about the problems that are being faced today.

Willingness To Listen

Improving communication really comes down to individuals—you know, being willing to listen to the other guy. At the same time, it is not just a question of listening, it is a question of taking positive action to see that when it comes to promotion, it is truly on the basis of merit and ability; to see that when it comes to providing educational opportunities and training, it doesn't and it shouldn't make any difference whether a person is black or white, or male or female.

The important thing is that he or she is an individual and ought to have the same challenge and the same opportunity as anyone else.

ECOLOGY: Environment



CLEAN-POWERED. Government chauffeur Oliver W. Washington, left, shows Navy Secretary John H. Chafee new compressed natural gas fuel tanks inside the Secretary's car. After learning compressed natural gas emits much less carbon monoxide and far fewer hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides than ordinary gasoline, Secretary Chafee directed that his car also be converted to natural gas fuel. Government Service Administration tests on similarly converted cars have pegged the air pollution reduction as much as 90 per cent. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

H.R. 2 PROPOSAL

(Continued From Page 3)

the Scholarship Program envisioned in H.R. 2. These limited programs have been highly successful and it is hoped that a large program, established by law, would meet with equal success.

If H.R. 2 is enacted, DoD would immediately attempt to enroll 1,800 medical and dental students in the Scholarship Program during the first fiscal year at an estimated cost of $20 million. The Defense Department would expand the program until, by the fifth fiscal year, it would have approximately 3,300 students in the health professions enrolled in the program. Thus, for the short range, the Scholarship Program would be the major device used to fill the procurement gap created by the expiration of the "doctor draft."

Primary Procurement Device

While the Scholarship Program would be considered as the primary procurement device, the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences would be a long-range device for retraining the service members of the health professions in the Services. Possibly, it would give the Department of Defense access to the many benefits of academic medicine.

"Since World War II," the assistant secretary emphasized, "knowledge in the health professions, as in any other scientific field, has progressed at an awesome and accelerating rate. No longer can the graduate of a medical or dental school consider himself equipped for the indefinite future for the practice of his profession. He must constantly remain in touch with, and periodically return to, the learning environment to keep pace with new developments in his field. The conscientious health practitioner will not commit himself to a program that does not give him adequate opportunity for continuing education."

The Military Departments have attempted to provide some opportunities for continuing education but have been seriously handicapped because, in most cases, they have had to rely on external programs. A University operated by the Uniformed Services would make continuing education an integral part of the military medical services and give military health practitioners adequate opportunities to participate in continuing educational programs in all roles.

CHANGE OF COMMAND. A change of command ceremony of the Standing Naval Force Atlantic was held at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Jan. 21, at which time the new commander, Royal Navy Commodore John D. E. Fieldhouse, left, received the North Atlantic Treaty Organization flag from his predecessor, U.S. Navy Captain Raymond W. Allen, right. Also attending the ceremony were U.S. Ambassador at Large David M. Kennedy, second from left, recently appointed to be the U.S. Permanent Representative on the NATO Council, and U.S. Navy Admiral Charles K. Duncan, Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. The change of command was the fifth such Standing Naval Force ceremony and the first to take place on the North American side of the Atlantic Ocean. The force is history's first permanent peacetime international naval squadron, and, at the time of the command change, consisted of destroyers and frigates from Canada, The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo by B. W. Wendell Jr.)

Harness Resources

In addition to the direct benefits of the University to the continuing education of military-career health professionals, DoD would be able to harness its vast medical resources that are located in the Washington, D.C., area. As students were graduated from the University, the Defense Department would be able to reduce its demands on civilian institutions to fulfill these needs.

In summary, the position of the Defense Department was that amendatory language to existing laws was necessary in order to provide sufficient members of the health professions to meet medical responsibilities in an All-Volunteer Force. A Uniformed University of the Health Sciences and an Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program, similar to those contained in H.R. 2, would greatly assist in achieving these goals.

Accompanying Dr. Wilbur to testify on H.R. 2 were Army Lieutenant General (Dr.) Hal B. Jennings Jr.; Navy Rear Admiral (Dr.) David P. Osborne; and Air Force Major General (Dr.) Thomas H. Crouch.

DOMESTIC ACTION

Army Solving Boredom By Aiding Local Populace

Ft. Carson, Colorado, credits individual involvement in Domestic Action programs with going a long way toward solving the Army's problem of boredom.

About half of the 15,000 men of the 4th Mechanized Division are Vietnam returnees who are accustomed to working with the civilian populace. Domestic Action at home seems to them a logical extension of civic action overseas.

This was one of the many points scored by Ft. Carson domestic action officers when they briefed the Department of Defense Domestic Action Council in Washington during a January meeting.

But they emphasized that job satisfaction among military personnel was only a welcomed by-product and that Domestic Action remains the official channel for Ft. Carson to use its facilities, equipment and expertise to engage in community projects.

The briefers underscored the familiar guidelines of Domestic Action programs everywhere: (1) they must be unfunded; (2) they must originate at the request of the community; (3) the community must also participate; (4) projects must be coordinated with other governmental agencies, Federal, State and local. Ft. Carson added a fifth dimension of its own, that of all projects being consistent with its training mission.

Ft. Carson Domestic Action projects fall into three broad categories: (1) Command-Sponsored Projects; (2) Unit-sponsored Projects from company-size on up; (3) Individual Involvement.

Command-sponsored projects have involved construction of a hospital wing at the Crown Point, N.M., Indian Reservation in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Public Health Service, and construction of a city hall for Center, Colo., which is more than half Mexican-Americans. Ft. Carson also provides dine-in and separate sleep-in facilities for Boy and Girl Scouts stopping overnight enroute to their camps.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

RESEARCH/ENGINEERING. A computerized facility for training personnel in tactical air operations has been delivered to the Air Training Command at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., by the Electronics Systems Division of the Air Force Systems Command. The training facility has 14 multi-purpose display consoles, an electronic computer, tape drive units, and communications equipment which can simulate any function of the 407L Tactical Air Control System Control and Reporting Center/Post elements. It uses radars, operations centers and communications equipment to direct and control air operations. The unit will provide qualified air operations/maintenance personnel for the Air Force's Tactical Air Command; U.S. Air Forces Europe; and Pacific Air Forces.

ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE. "Try it, you'll like it." This is the Army's newest recruiting pitch, which began Feb. 1, when an experimental selection station opened at Ft. Jackson, South Carolina. Patterned after the British accession system, the program will allow prospective Army enlistees to get a taste of military life under no obligation. Some 100 prospective soldiers will spend three to four days at the center each week undergoing physical and mental testing, talking with qualified people in specific military occupational specialty areas of interest and being interviewed by with Army career counselors. The six-month test program will be extended to other installations if it is successful at Ft. Jackson.

DRUG ABUSE. Special laboratory techniques insure accurate analysis of all urine samples under the DoD worldwide drug testing program. Here, at the 9th Medical Laboratory, Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam, Army Specialist 4 Richard J. O'Connor tests urine samples for the presence of dangerous drugs.
(Official U.S. Army Photo)

ECOLOGY. A modification of tuna nets during recent tests has resulted in a new technique to permit the escape of trapped porpoises and lower their mortality rate by 75 per cent. Conducted by the Navy and the Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service, the tests were under direction of William E. Evans, Senior Research Zoologist at the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif. When the porpoise is caught in a net, a smaller mesh net inserted in the back end of the seine prevents it from becoming entangled in the large net. The smaller mesh also increases the effectiveness of a porpoise release procedure called "backing down". This involves maneuvering the vessel so that the float line at the back of the net sinks below the surface, allowing the porpoise to swim out, while the tuna remain inside the net.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $2.00 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 483-784/V-32